and said: "You forgot to empty the tub under

the refrigerator, Mary, and it has run over." Now, I didn't forget it at all. I let it go on pur

pose, thinking it would be time enough in the

THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1903.

Telephone Calls (Old and New), Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. Daily, without Sunday, 40 cents per month. Sunday, without daily, \$2.60 per year. Single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE. Daily, per week, 10 cents.

Sunday included, per week, 15 cents. Sunday, per Issue, 5 cents. BY MAIL PREPAID. Daily edition, one year..

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Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page or a twelve-page paper a 1-cent stamp; on a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper, a 2-cent stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the Rejected manuscripts will not be returned unless postage is inclosed for that purpose. Entered as second-class matter at Indianapolis,

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House,

CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn Station News Stand. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., Arcade, Grand Hotel. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner

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BATTON, O .- J. V. Wilkle, 39 South Jefferson COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 380 High

New York probably is, as Harper's Weekly claims, a very cheap place to live in-for Italian laborers and the like.

The local Democratic organization is not yearning to have Bryan come to Indianapolis to help out in the campaign.

People who are sneering at the Republican committee for conducting "a poste campaign," probably prefer a Polster cam-

The railroads may not have set about it to raise the prices of coal, but they could devised a more effective plan of than by turning up with a shortage of cars and motive power at this sea-

What evidence has Mr. Holtzman given executive or financial ability that would justify a belief that he could successfully marage the affairs of a city which collects and disburses nearly \$1,400,000

to a point in England, and, of the English channel, is quite a feat in aeronautics, and will probably inspire other attempts in which somebody will be drowned. It is comforting to know that a very

large section of the Bridge and Iron Workers have revolted against the Parks domwill have none of him. The quicker that type of labor leader gives way to the Mitchell type the better.

Keach does not appear to be nearly so he was a few weeks ago. It was difficult to keep up that tremendous "bluff" about the purity of his intentions for more than a few weeks. It was amusing and nobody was really deceived by it.

The appeal of the Keach-Holtzman managers to exclude national politics from the city election is particularly interesting in view of the fact that they want to carry the city as a starter for the reorganization of the Democratic party on a gold basis.

If the Hon. Armenis F. Knotts, mayor of keeps on doing things he may dangerous factor in the politics Just now he has turned his to the Hammond School Board and seems to have struck pay dirt at the

If this campaign is to culminate in a reliwhich may involve the oldest of one side and the most numerous other, the Journal must beg to out. In such a war its position of a Gentile, nonsectarian and noncombatant

Mr. Nixon seems to be making another form Tammany, this time from reign as regularly chosen short, and it is hardly likely be more successful from his less advantageous position.

The Chicago Federation of Musicians has no city band nor any memorganization will take part in parade if the United States does. It is to be hoped the not come when the Government to ask permission of organized

President Roosevelt's invitation to John at the Whitehouse will reof misconstructions from correspondents, but it probably cance further than that the Mr. Mitchell as one man may another and embraced an opportunity

to show him a little polite attention If the delegates from four or five manucities, representing 10,000 their threat to withdraw from Association of Sam Parks is permitted to domconvention, the probably break up row and the association will go to pieces Parks is a fine specimen of a rule or ruin

declared against Mr. Bookwalter are Democrats and voted for Thomas Taggart every | not the enterprise, empire-building spirit time he ran, in spite of the fact that he ran of the Anglo-Saxons nor any of the restthe city on a wide-open plan. Those who less disposition that characterizes pioneers. Boston Transcript. are Republicans and who think Mr. Book- Being content to remain in the country walter ought to be defeated are undoubt- where Providence has placed them, the land edly conscientious and have the courage of of their birth, and there being no way of intheir convictions, but if Mr. Holtzman ducing or compelling them to migrate, it is should happen to be elected, with the Dem- | idle to discuss that method of solving the

it a case of getting out of the frying-pan into the fire.

HAS KEPT HIS PROMISE.

Mr. Bookwalter's nomination for mayor in 1901 was made by a primary election in which he received a large majority of the votes cast. He was nominated over Mr. John McGregor by nearly two to one, receiving 5,103 votes to 2,616 for Mr. Mc-Gregor. He was nominated as a business man, and with a distinct understanding that if he were elected there would be an entire change from the financial and business policy of the Taggart administration. As he was nominated by primary election there was no platform adopted, but Mr. Bookwalter made one for himself by post-One copy, one year.....\$1.00 ing at the voting places a card in which he pledged himself to "give the affairs of the city that careful attention a business man gives his own affairs." He also ary loans, to keep the expenses of the city affairs of the city shall be managed in the interest of the taxpayers." On this plat- euvers. Each can learn something from form and without any further pledges or the other, and both can learn to get over promises Mr. Bookwalter was His qualifications for mayor had been discussed for more than two years. He was known as a man of positive character, with to the country's defense. They have alexecutive capacity of a high order and a good business man. He promised to give the city a business administration, and he has done it. He promised to put an end to the Taggart temporary loan policy, and he has done it. He promised to reduce expenses wherever it was possible and keep them within the city's revenues, and he has done it. He did not make any specific promises in regard to carrying on city improvements, but he has done that on a large scale, and all without borrowing money, as his predecessor did up to the closing months of his administration and any circumstances in time of peace under bequeathing to Mr. Bookwalter an empty treasury, a big debt and nothing but current revenue to meet accumulated obligations. Mr. Bookwalter has faithfully kept every promise he made when he was nominated and on which he was elected. In these circumstances is it fair to deny him credit for what he has done, for prom

ises kept and for business and financial reforms carried out, and to arraign him for not having accomplished moral reforms, which are far more difficult to accomplish, and concerning which he made no specific pledges? Yet even in this direction he has accomplished much. This is a much cleaner and better governed city now than it was during the last Taggart adminis tration. The main demand of the people and the main need of the city when Mr. Bookwalter was nominated was for financial reform and a business administration. That there has been a great change for the better in these respects no person can deny. Mr. Bookwalter's opponents do not attack his financial administration. They do not deny that he has kept every anteelection promise of this kind that he made, but they attack him because in two years he has not made the city exceptionally and phenomenally free from vices which prevail in all large cities and which will contiue to prevail as long as the world lasts The accomplishment of a balloon trip If Mr. Bookwalter's opponents were honest they would admit that he has done all he promised to do, and that they are attacking him for not having accomplished an al most impossible work in an unreasonably short time.

AN IMPOSSIBLE PLAN.

In an address before a mass meeting of negroes at Atlanta Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist Church, declared that the only solution of the race problem in this country is in the separation of races, and he therefore urged the establishment of cheap rate steamship lines between the United States and Africa as a means of promoting the emigration of negroes to that country. This expression from Bishop Turner will secure the hearty approval of many white persons, North as well as South, but it will not stand scrutiny. Being a colored man himself, Bishop Turner cannot be suspected of unfriendliness to the race, as is the case with most of those who advocate deportation of the negroes, but he shown that he is an unwise leader and a poor friend of his race. The objections to his plan are sentimental, patriotic, economic and practical. As a matter of sentiment it is inhuman and brutal to talk about expatriating by force or by pressure of any kind several millions of native-born Americans whose ancestors were brought here against their will and who themselves are as much entitled to remain here as any equal number of whites. It is unpatriotic, because thousands of the colored people have fought for the flag and all of them love it. It is unwise from an economic point of view, because the deportation of several millions of able-bodied men and women would reduce the productive power of the country just that much. Finally, from a practical point of view it is idle to talk about deportation of the negroes, because it is impossible of accomplishment. As native-born Americans they would rather stay in this country, and as they have a perfect right to do so there is them to go. A line of steamships offering free passage to Africa would not effect any appreciable reduction in the number of negroes in the United States. Bishop Turner probably does not know that a national support of the government labored for many years to colonize the negroes in Africa with scarcely any appreciable results. In 1819 Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the purpose of conveying to Africa such negroes might wish to go. During the next thirty years, through the co-operation of the colonization society and the government, a few hundred negroes were induced to emigrate from the United States. This was the beginning of the republic of Liberia, which is now said to contain about 60,000 negroes of American birth or descent. The republic of Liberia assumed national independence in 1847, and since then only a few thousand negroes have been induced to emigrate thither. If American negroes wished to migrate to any part of Africa Liberia offers every inducement for them, but the plain truth is they do not wish to go. What the future may develop remains to be seen. but at present a great many more white people are going to Africa from this coun- we look very much alike, and I believe I can see Some of the city ministers who yesterday try than negroes. The latter are not a a little resemblance myself." migratory nor a colonizing race. They have

ocratic party behind him, they might find | race problem. The negroes are here to stay, and race separation is impracticable even if it were defensible on humanitarian and economic grounds. The solution of the race problem will come in time through the removal of prejudices which are a sequence of slavery and through the meliorating influence of education. Separation of the races is an impossibility.

THE MILITARY MANEUVERS. The Kentucky maneuvers will be watched with keen interest as the first mobilization of combined militia and federal troops under the new law, which seeks in numerous ways to bring all the military forces of the country into closer touch and to give both the regulars and the militia experience in the larger military movements necessary in the field of actual warfare. One result of the new law was seen in the most business-like encampment the Indiana militia has ever had-and the Indiana enpledged himself to do away with tempor- campments in the past have been no summer picnics, either. There can be no within its revenue, and that "the business | question of the benefit to both militiamen and regulars of these combination manelected. that little bit of jealousy or distrust of each other that has always caused more or less friction when war called forth both ways learned to respect each other thoroughly as soon as they became acquainted. and there is no reason now why the acquaintance should not be kept up all the time. Money expended by the federal government on the more thorough military education of the State troops is money well invested. Our form of government, a democratic republic, must depend on the volunteer soldier to fight its battles or drift into a military despotism, as so many republics have done before and since it was founded. It would be difficult to imagine which the American people would consent to a standing army on anything like the scale of those maintained by European governments, but the people will always enthusiastically support a great citizen soldiery, composed of men who are soldiers long enough to learn the profession and to serve in emergency and are everyday citizens the remainder-of the time

A SMALL HOLE.

Mr. Holtzman comes to the front in a communication to the Journal with an offer n regard to his record so distinctly Taggartian in its character that it seems no at all unlikely that it was suggested to Mr. Holtzman by his whilem political tutor and present political friend, Thomas Taggart whose memory in municipal politics is still kept green-not to say blue. Mr. Holtzman proposes that if the committee that looked up his record will admit that he was wrong in dismissing the cases against one of nembers when he made the discovery that there was no ground for the indictment he will endeavor to explain any other two cases the committee may suggest.

This is manifestly impossible. Mr. Coffin conducted the extensive real-estate and loan ousiness that has since become the Central Trust Company, of which he is the head. In the course of business certain houses on the rental list of the agency were rented and used by the tenants for immoral purposes. On this showing two indictments were found against Mr. Coffin, who had just about as much personal knowledge of the matter and just about as much to do with it as the man in the moon, and the indictments were marked off the record because there was nothing else that could, with any semblance of justice, be done. It is absurd to imagine that Mr. Coffin or anybody else will say that this was wrong. Yet this is the only condition on which Mr. Holtzman will explain any of the numerous cases of gamblers, dive keepers and keepers of immoral houses in which he blocked wheels of justice by either entering a "nolle" unceremoniously dropping them without asking leave of anybody. It is a very small hole to try to crawl out of.

no possible way of inducing or compelling them it greatly overshadowed the parade.

and they were right. Newspaperdom a very readable and sensible article on the country weekly, by Julian D. Hogate. In the Danville Republican Mr. colonization society with the backing and Hogate exemplifies very thoroughly, week after week, the ideals set forth in his essay and his public testifies its appreciation with the abundant prosperity it showers

> best of the bargain, having lost his suit to oust about 150 Minnesota farmers from lands he claimed as trustee of a defunct railroad corporation. Since fully a million was involved, the old man will probably re-

THE HUMORISTS.

Chollie Up-to-date-Life is worth living down

His Opportunity. Philadelphia Ledger. "Well," said the boarder who was fond quoting things, "opportunity knocks once at every man's door." "Huh!" snorted Slopay, "an opportunity to pay my board bill knocked at my door four times

Her Best Effort.

Would Prefer Not.

Good Talker in Town.

West Walker Item.

. Doing Fine.

Chance for a Bargain.

Any one looking for a chance to make a

big deal can do so by coming to Glenwood

and buying the young men of this place

for what they are worth and selling them

for what they themselves think they are

Sam's Rheumatism.

Sam Roberts is thinking of putting on

thicker underwear, as his rheumatics usu-

ally come on this season of the year. Sam

comes of a rheumatic family. His father

used to catch it from sleeping with his

Shorthorns.

A heifer which Ed Quakenbush was driv-

ng yesterday became enraged and turned

on Ed and knocked him down and pum-

meled him pretty severely. Had the ani-

mal's horns been longer she would prob-

ably have injured Quakenbush more se-

Didn't Catch Him.

mouth open in damp weather.

Correspondence Rushville American.

was, read it from there.

Mitchell Tribune.

Worthington Times.

Philadelphia Press. "Mamma told me I must keep Mr. Huggard at a distance when we met him at the shore this summer," said Miss Koy. "And did you?" asked Miss McQueery. "Well, I usually succeeded in keeping him at a distance from the other girls." Washington Star. "You don't mean to say that you would give a man money for his influence?" "Not if I could help it," answered Senator Sorghum. "Of course, it would be cheaper to give him a position. But the trouble is there aren't enough offices to go 'round.' GLEANINGS FROM STATE PRESS. Anderson Herald. Friday Bennett is now in town and everybody will have to admit that he is a most interesting talker. Rushville Republican. Mrs. John Shaw was in Manilla Monday and took a new washing machine home with her. All she lacks now is rain water. Zionsville Times. Lon Burgin is doing fine as a school teacher, if he does have two or three on the floor at once, or sometimes step up to a boy and clap him on the mug. From Mount Olympus. Covington Republican. An excellent account of Sunday's prize fight near Gessie is given by our Mt. Olympus correspondent, who always sees things as they are. If you want to get it as it

show people a fine opportunity to take in around it, and they improved the opportunity to the utmost. Every professional man and woman in the parade turned their heads and craned their necks to look at the finest monument any of them had ever seen. They admitted it by their actions. Distinguished members of royal families from all countries; princes and princesses from India, China and Japan; world-wide travelers who had crossed deserts many times on camel's back; Scotchmen with their bagpipes, direct from Oklahoma, and full-blooded Indians from New Jersey; mailed knights covered with tin breastplates and looking for all the world as if they had just stepped from the middle ages: beautiful women in natural wigs. blondes and brunettes, representing types of beauty of all nations; natural musicians playing on unnatural instruments; the men who drove the horses, those who led the camels and those who punched the elephants; the wild man from the mountains. the Arabs of the desert, the jugglers from India and the sharpshooters from Kentucky-all showed by their actions, every last man and woman of them, that they had never seen such a monument before. For

In Sunday's Journal was reprinted from

For once Russell Sage failed to get the main a pessimist the rest of his life.

His Inference.

lacy shirtwaists? "People say," remarked the girl in blue, "that

Union City Times. One member of the Union City hay fever colony at Petoskey is stopping at a hotel that gives free baths; but up to last night, and he has been there four weeks, they had not succeeded in having him get into the tub. He claims he only washes twice a year at home and there is no necessity for bathing, as it weakens a fellow so."

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS

The following dispatch was sent out from Laporte to a number of city papers in the middle West under a Sunday date line: "The statement will be given general pubication in the newspapers of this district o-morrow and in the personal organs of

Congressman Crumpacker, that President Roosevelt has delegated the representative from the Tenth district to ascertain whether Senator Fairbanks would accept second place on the national ticket. It s said that President Roosevelt believes it would be good policy to select a vice presidential candidate from Indiana. "The President's desire to have Senator

Fairbanks on the ticket with him first became known about a year ago. William H. The circus parade yesterday gave the Moody, secretary of the navy, is the President's most confidential adviser next to stmaster General Payne. Mr. Congressman Crumpacker, of Indiana. have become the closest of friends through their long association in the House of Representatives. "Mr. Moody at that time undertook to

find out through Judge Crumpacker whether Senator Fairbanks would accept second place on the national ticket. Mr Crumpacker's report was that he probably would not. There has now been a renewal negotiations on the subject through Congressman Crumpacker, to whom has been entrusted the learning of a final decision from Mr. Fairbanks.

In view of the fact that on the occasion of his recent visit to Indianapolis Representative Crumpacker was quoted in a local paper as indorsing Governor Durbin as the man Indiana should present to the next Republican national convention for the vice presidential nomination, this dispatch is not taken as altogether reliable by local politicians. Those who know Mr. Crumpacker smile at the suggestion that he is representing the President in "sounding" Senator Fairbanks on the question of accepting second place on the ticket next year, and say that the Tenth district member of Congress is taking no interest in the vice presidential question other than that any Indiana Republican who would like to see an Indianian on the next Repubican national ticket.

It is true that a number of Eastern newspapers have frequently mentioned Senator airbanks as a desirable candidate for Vice President, but the senator himself has never countenanced such suggestions. In fact, he declines to discuss the subject, and his close friends are equally reticent and will not lend color to the numerous rumors by denying, affirming or commenting on them.

Eleventh district Republicans are alive to the fact that there is "something doing" in their part of the State and that the politicians have their eyes turned that way. A dispatch to the Journal from Marion

"The Eleventh district holds the center of the stage in politics. By politics in this section is meant Republican politics. And because Major G. W. Steele continues about his business, farming, talking everything but politics, and saying nothing as to the congressional future, the eyes of Republicans all over Indiana are turned this way. The recent heart-talks of Judge Hiram Brownlee, of this city, added to the inter-views 'forced' out of Carey Cowgill, of Wabash, have caused a revival of interest. In fact, the revival might be called a Steele revival, superinduced by anti-Steele volubility. For interest in that silent gentleman grows with rapidity at this time, stimulated by the noncommittal attitude who will not say in chorus with Carey Cow-Wallie Ketchon-Ah! The kind that wears those gill that Frederick Landis is the only congressional possibility. More than that, the Huntington county gentleman has not neglected Grant county friends. He has gon-

"People say," remarked the girl in blue, "that we look very much alike, and I believe I can see a little resemblance myself."

"Major Steele was asked to-day to talk of his efforts on the farm. He said he had nothing at all to say on the district matter. Many friends have tried in vain to draw from Major Steele an expression as to his plans. Many believe he will be a candidate for Congress. Many urge him to enter the race. Every circumstance, however innocent of meaning, is construed as indicating his purpose. All in all, it is beginning to hazon. She misjudges one so.

Mrs. Bouncer—Misjudges? In what way?

Mary—She came into the kitchen this morning.

"Even if Major Steele does not become

dates for the next nomination.

There is nothing especially new in this dispatch except the intimation that Major Steele does not become a candidate for the congressional nomination next year another Grant county man will shy his castor into the ring. Now the politicians will be "guessing" as to the identity of this ad-ditional prospective candidate. There's any number of prominent, able and active Republicans in Grant county, but none of them has heretofore been accused of congressional aspirations. At long range, however, this suggestion looks like a hint to the anti-Steele men in the other counties of the district, especially to those in Wabash county, that it will not profit them to insist that Major Steele cannot be a candidate and it may be regarded as a safe bet that when the right time rolls around the doughty major will follow up his skirmish lines with a concerted and vigorous attack

A T. Hert, of Louisville, former superintendent of the Indiana Reformatory and more recently superintendent of one of the companies that has a labor contract with the institution, was in the city yesterday and called at Senator Beveridge's office. He was accompanied by John S. McDonald, of New Albany, former member of the board of managers of the Reformatory. It is reported that Mr. Hert has not only retired from the management of the labor contract company, but that he has disposed of his interests in the concern.

on the Landis citadel.

XXX Fred Kimbly, postmaster of Orleans made a business visit here yesterday and incidentally called on several of his political friends, including Senator Beveridge.

WRECKED BY MOB.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, and the Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, and it is expected to produce the necessary money inside of thirty days. While we regret very much the inability of the company to pay to-day the fact remains that there is no money to pay with work elsewhere, leave their checks with friends, responsible attorneys or business men to collect for them when the company pays. Bear in mind that your wages will have to be paid and constitute a just of ligation against the company for which all the property and assets will be liable." This notice, instead of allaying the excitement of the men, who were estimated to number 1,500, made them furious, and the rioting followed. In the conflict between the mob and the police Patrolman Littlewood was seriously injured and Patrolman Stinson badly hurt. Two other policemen were slightly injured.

FIREMEN UNDER BAN. The firemen have also come under the ban of the mob, which threatens all kinds of things to the department because of its action at the works. The fire hall is closed and locked, and guarded from within by armed men. The ferryboat is not allowed to land on the Canadian side, as the rioters are at the ferry dock in force, and threaten to take every employe off the boat as soon as it ties up to the dock.

In a fight over the arrest of a French woodsman at noon two Frenchmen who attempted to prevent the arrest were shot by the police, one seriously. A mass meeting of the men held to-night in the White House, the big boarding house of the company which has been turned over to the unemployed, quiet and orderly. An attempt was made to allay the passions of the men by an offer made by the Brotherhood of Woodsmen, an organization maintained among the lumbermen, to furnish an attorney free of charge to collect all pay checks left in his hands. The meeting broke up without any particular confusion or disorder. An effort was made late to-day to get a body of the rioters to cross the river to the American side and put the power house and street railway out of commission, but it was not successful. On account of this rumor, the local company of State troops was mobilized at the armory and some extra policemen were put on duty. A battalion of regulars from Toronto the King's Grenadiers, are expected to arrive to-morrow morning, and their coming is awaited with feverish impatience. Another company of militia from Sudbury is expected by midnight.

PERRY'S WAR WITH CLERGUE

Cause of the Wreck of the Consoli-

dated Lake Superior Company PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28-The Record's Sault Ste. Marie correspondent says: "R. D. Perry, one of the most influential and wealthy citizens of the American Soo, claims the honor of having caused the slump the stock of in Consoli-Lake Superior Company last December, which has present tangle with complications. Perry was the heaviest stockholders in the old Soo Ferry Company, which had been operating between the two Soos for the past ten fifteen years. The company had charged a ten-cent fare and the business proved a veritable bonanza to the stockholders. When Clergue conceived his electric car system on both sides of the river he wanted a ferry to operate in connection with and made an offer to the Soo Ferry Company. The old company, however, wanted an exorbitant price for its holdings. Clergue went to Detroit and purchased the steamer Fortune and started a ferry bus-

"Then began a ferry war of the most interesting sort, for Clergue had no place to land, and tried landing at the Royal dock. Perry, however, owned frontage upon which this dock was located, and, after failing to keep people from patronizing the new ferry by a high board fence across the head of the dock and keeping a special policeman on guard to prevent trespassing, he succeeded in ousting the company from the dock. The new ferry was carrying passengers for five cents, and the people preferred using it to the old. Clergue began landing at the Government pier; but Perry had succeeded in stopping this, and Clergue was compelled to go to his own property at the power house and build a dock there. When the street cars began running he carried people from any part of one Seo to any part of the other for ten cents, and kept all the trade. Then Perry went into the Canadian courts, claiming that he held an exclusive franchise, but was beaten there. and finally, beaten both on the water and on the land, the old company was forced to sell at a sacrifice.

"From that time Perry has been anything but a friend to anything pertaining to the Consolidated. Last December Perry, who is a director in a bank in Toronto, went to a directors' meeting, and, finding that the bank held a big block of Consolidated stock entered protest against what he termed the unbusinesslike method of taking stock in company capitalized at \$118,000,000, with but \$28,000,000 expended, and threatened to withdraw from the bank unless the stock was disposed of. The directors voted to get rid of it, and some of the directors, being interested in other banks in Toronto. nfluenced them to do the same, so that on the following day a big lot of Consolidated stock was dumped on the market, starting the slump, which has been steady ever

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Action Taken in Behalf of the Con-

solidated Company's Officers. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28 .- John G. Carruth, of Philadelphia, president of the Industrial Title and Savings Company, was to-day appointed receiver for the Consolidated Lake Superior Company by Judge Platt, in the United States District Court. out of his way to swear fealty to G. A. H. His bond was placed at \$10,000. Judge Lynde Shideler, of Marion, prospective candidate | Harrison, of this city, counsel for the com-

a candidate it is said that it is almost sure fear that if a forced sale were allowed, they that another Grant county man will be after would lose the entire amount of their in-the nomination. In case Major Steele does vestment. A receiver was, therefore, asked come out there will be no other candidate for and also a temporary injunction to prefrom this county. Dr. Goode, it is said, is vent the sale of the property under foreclos-the second choice of Grant county voters ure proceedings. Judge Lynde Harrison, among the present lot of prospective candi- counsel for the company, presented a written statement which, at his request, was read by Judge Noyes, saying that the company admits the truth of the allegations contained in the complaint and consents to the appointment of a temporary receiver and to the issuance of an injunction to prevent the sale of the property and to prevent the issuance of suits against the re-

Judge Noyes then suggested the appointment of John G. Garruth as receiver and it was formally made by the court. As the company has no assets in this State it was suggested that the bond should be nominal, further proceedings to be had in New York State.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.-Concerning the appointment of John Carruth, president of the Industrial Trust, Title and Savings Company, of Philadelphia, as a receiver for the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, Charles H. Tweed, of Speyer & Co., said: "The action of the Connecticut court wi not interfere with the sale of the securities of the Consolidated Company Oct. 1. The appointment of a receiver places the affairs of the company in the hands of an individual. No arrangements have been made for postponing the sale, and I know nothing of the report that Mr. Clergue has raised the \$5,050,000 cash needed to satisfy our claim.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS PARADE AT NEW HAVEN.

Opening of the Annual Reunion-Organization Shown to Be Increasing Rapidly in Membership.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.-Clad in uniforms of blue and gray, emblematic the reunion comrades of men formerly separated by sectional strife, 1,000 soldiers of the Spanish-American war marched in There seems to be only one thing left for parade to-day as a preliminary to the opening of the fourth annual assembly of War Veterans. They were reviewed by veterans of the G. A. R., by State officials and by President Hadley, of Yale University, while in the procession accompanying them as an escort were the Second Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard, Naval Battalion, Governor's Foot Guards, members of the Naval Veteran Association, Knights of Columbus and other civic societies.

At the meeting of the council of adminstration, reports were read and considered. The report of Adjutant General L. C. Dyer showed that the organization has made rapid progress during the past year The increase of nearly one hundred new commands, together with the increase in membership of commands already estab lished, has brought the membership up to about 140,000. Eight new State organizations have been formed, together with seven provisional State organizations. In the organization of new commands some trouble has been experienced by reason of the fact that there has been an effort to amalgamate the Spanish War Veterans with other like organizations. A good many have desired to hold out from joining the panish War Veterans until this consolida ion was perfected. All hindrance to consolidation has now been removed, and it is expected by the end of October that all details, including the election of officers and the adoption of rules and rituals wil have been arranged

The report of the commander-in-chief Col. M. Emmett Urell, of Washington, D. C., who was unable to be in attendance on account of illness, was also received and this will be read to the convention One of the important matters discussed by the council was the proposed establishment, probably in Washington, of a memorial institution for the male descendants of Spanish war veterans. The erection of a memorial war college was also considered. Both these suggestions will be presented to the convention to-morrow. I is expected that Col. P. C. McGrew, senior commander-in-chief, will be elected com-

MR. SALEN TO MR. DICK

mander-in-chief to succeed Colonel Urell.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF THE JOINT DEBATE CONTROVERSY.

Democratic Chairman a Little Sarcastic-Again Challenges Hanna in Clarke's Behalf.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.-Charles P. Salen chairman of the Ohio Democratic State executive committee, has made the following reply to Chairman Dick's letter of last

night, sent from Columbus: "Dear Sir-Your two-column letter discussing every phase of politics from the Penobscot to the Rio Grande, and concluding with the assertion that there is nothing to discuss, is noted in the public prints. Unless you have exhausted the subject yourself in your article your candidate might find something to discuss of a political nature at the present time. But for your assertion of your own candor I would be inclined to doubt your sincerity.

"The paramount issue of the senatorial contest in this campaign is the public record of Senator M. A. Hanna and his unfitness by reason thereof to be returned to the United States Senate. If you are not aware that Hon. John H. Clarke has attacked his public record and joined issue with the present senator upon his record: First, in fathering the ship subsidy bill which seeks to take from the people's treasury \$10,000,000 annually and put it into the treasury of the steamship companies; second, in forcing through the Legislature the reactionary and expensive municipal code. which denies home rule to the cities of the State; and third, in using his official position to secure for himself and associates franchise privileges to the injury of the people—you can get this information by in-quiring of Senator Hanna himself. "He is on record as saying that his pub lic record has been outrageously attacked and that when he goes upon the platform

have asked you to arrange that Mr. Clarke may be present when he says it. You de-cline for reasons that would be readily guessed, if you did not assert that candor compels you to give the real reason for declining a joint discussion. "Hon. M. A. Hanna understands that the above issues as to the merits of these measures, which he has championed, are closely joined, perhaps too closely joined for joint discussion. I trust after advising with him you will become informed

as to the situation and accept our chal-

he will have something to say about it. I

"I close, reminding you that it is not Senator Bailey's free woot in Texas which interests the people of Ohio, but the wool which I fear you are trying to pull over "Again on behalf of Hon. John H. Clarke I ask you to arrange for a joint discussion between him and Senator Hanna on the

political issues of the campaign." Our Foreign Immigration.

Everybody's Magazine. Mr. Sargent, United States commissioner of immigration, is made nervous by the number of people coming over here to grow up with the country. In the last three years early two millions have landed, and Mr. argent is sure that a round million come in the fiscal year June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904. Well. what of it? Let them come! The wretched "foreigners" were goyears ago. So many good people thought. enough to be relieved of such a restriction grants going to shut the door in the face of these later comers? Oh, but these are different. These are not Germans or Irish or Scandinavians, but "low-down" Italians, Huns, Slavs, Russian and Roumanian Jews. These will never do. They can never assimilate with our people assimilate with our people."

All this simply because we don't know the newcomers. Fifty years ago some persons who regarded themselves as particularly "good Americans" ignorantly hated the "ignorant Irish." They didn't know the Irish, that's all. Wait a generation or two and these dreaded immigrants of 1908 may be highly respected, conservative citizens full of apprehensions about the immigration of the Persians or the Abyssinians.

PRESIDENT AND FAMILY RETURN TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Mr. Roosevelt Tells a Reporter He Had a "Bully" Time, and Is Ready for Thirteen Months' Work.

IN IMMIGRATION INCREASE

OVER 64,000 FOREIGNERS PERMIT. TED TO LAND LAST AUGUST.

Three More Rural Mail Routes for Indiana-Promition of J. F. McKey to a \$1,700 Position.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- After an absence of thirteen weeks spent at Oyster Bay, President Roosevelt returned to Washington to-day. His special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt and other members of the family and by Private Secretary Loeb. The President was greeted by several hundred people, who cheered when he entered his carriage. He also was met by Postmaster General Payne, Colonel Syoms, superintendent of public buildings and grounds Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, and by other public officials. The President and family drove direct to the White House.

The trip from New York was uneventful. A crowd of townsfolk bade the President President acknowledged the greeting by tipping his hat and bowing as he passe across the platform to his train, a specia of two cars.

At the West Philadelphia station President Roosevelt alighted from his car and was approached by about twenty-five people who had gathered on the platform. He smiled and said: "I am glad to see you The crowd is small. I guess I can shake hands with you." One of the newspaper men in the crowd asked the President if he had enjoyed his vacation. He replied: did. I had a bully time, and I never felt better in my life. I am now ready for thirteen months more of hard work.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Heavy Increase in Number of Foreigners Landing in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- The Bureau of Immigration, in a statement given out today, reports a heavy increase in immigration to the United States during the month of August, 1903, as compared with August, 1902. The total number of immigrants was 64,977, against 45,549 a year ago. The statement shows marked increases in the immigration from Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Finland, Germany, England, Italy, Russia, Scotland and Wales. A slight decrease is noted in the immigration from Sweden, but Norway shows an increase. There was a decrease in the number of immigrants from Asia, while Chinese immigration increased slightly. There ware 810 immigrants debarred, of whom 545 were paupers, 156 diseased, six convicts, seven polygamists, ninety-five contract laborers and one was idiotic. Sixty-six were returned one year after landing. Out of the total arrivals, 48,000 were at the port of New York. The increase in immigration for the first two months of the present fiscal year is 38 per cent.

List of Charges to Be Revised.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- As a result of recent criticisms of the list of charges made by the government printing office for the printing and bookbinding done in that institution for the various departments of the government, Public Printer Palmer to-day announced the appointment of a committee to revise these charges. The complaints of the excessive charges made by the government were an outgrowth of the discussion over the case of William A. Miller, the assistant foreman of the bookbindery, against whose retention the bookbinders union is waging a fight. In connection with the complaints against the schedule of charges, the public printer points out that no profit ever has been expected for that kind of work and that the government merely charges cost price and then adds 10 per cent. to cover the administrative expense of non-productive labor, such as messengers, doorkeepers, watchmen, etc.

An Indianian Promoted. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28,-John F. Mc-Key of Indiana, now chief clerk at the Uintah and Ouray Indian agency, in Utah, was to-day appointed bonded school superintendent of Indian schools on the Omaha reservation in Nebraska, at \$1,700 per annum. Mr. McKey was appointed to the Indian service from Indiana in 1896, and has occupied responsible positions in the service ever since. He was at one time superintendent of Indian schools at the Ouray agency, and has recently been acting chief clerk for both Ouray and Uintah

reservations. Three More Rural Mail Routes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- The following new rural free delivery routes in Indiana were ordered established to-day, to commence service Nov. 2:

Angola, Steuben county-Additional service; length of route, 49 miles; population served, 1.035. Shelburn, Sullivan county-Length of route, 23 miles; population served, 520

Silverwood, Fountain county-Length of route, 24 miles; population served, 770.

No Change in Situation at Bogota. WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- The following bulletin to-day was posted at the State Department: "The Department of State received to-day at 1:12 p. m. a cable message from Minister Beaupre, dated Sept. 27. 8 p. m. He reports that there has been no change in the situation in respect to the canal matter. A second debate on the bill reported by the committee is expected within a few days and it is thought it may be defeated. The present outlook is for

some amendment of the reported bill." National Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.-Secretary Shaw left for Chicago to-day. He will return the last of the week.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 240,000 ounces of silver at 59% cents per ounce. The purchase was made for the Philippine coinage.

Burton R. Parker, of Detroit, has been appointed supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, succeeding W. S. Chance, of Canton, O., who has been transferred to St. Paul. Mr. Parker has been in the service since 1890. The Treasury Department to-day re-deemed \$1,133,700 5 per cent. bonds, and

also refunded \$596,800 4 per cent, bonds and 79,600 3 per cent. bonds On the recommendation of Capt. Willard H. Brownson, commandant of the Nava Academy, Secretary Moody has authorized the discontinuance of the rule prohibiting smoking so far as it applies to the members of the first class. In the opinion of the ing to ruin the country more than fifty secretary the members of this class are old Col. George C. Reid, adjutant inspector

mendation. Racing Without Gambling.

Casper Whitney, in October Outing.

The Saratoga Racing Association has demonstrated in the season just closed that horse racing can be conducted and the best of sport furnished without the adjuncts of three-card monte and faro. Thus does Mr. Whitney again serve American wort beneficially and cours benefits.